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## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND COUNTER TERRORISM

1108. Rogan, Hanna ABU REUTER AND THE E-JIHAD: VIRTUAL BATTLEFRONTS FROM IRAQ TO THE HORN OF AFRICA (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, vol. 8, no. 2, Summer/Fall 2007, pp. 89-96)

Terrorists have built a pervasive media presence in print, satellite broadcasts, and the Internet. In her survey of “global jihadist” propaganda, the author, a visiting fellow at the Terrorism Research Center and a member of the Norwegian Defense Research Establishment, concludes that in addition to traditional wartime roles of legitimating its actions and intimidating its foes, terrorist media is geared primarily to followers and potential recruits, facilitating operational command and control as well as inspiring individuals from a “virtual community” to stage attacks of their own. While its overall effectiveness is debatable, the author stresses the need for continued close monitoring to inform future counterterrorism policies.

Available online at

<http://journal.georgetown.edu/82/rogan.pdf>

1109. Smith, Paul CLIMATE CHANGE, MASS MIGRATION AND THE MILITARY RESPONSE (ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 4, Fall 2007, pp. 617-633)

The displacement of thousands of U.S. Gulf Coast residents in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina is emblematic of a human migration challenge that will likely become more severe in the years and decades ahead, notes the author, professor of national security affairs at the U.S. Naval War College. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that climate change will manifest itself in dramatic ways, such as extreme weather events and a rise in sea levels, and some of these effects may induce large-scale human migration, both within and among countries. The increasing trend of environmental migrants is clashing with widespread anti-immigrant sentiment in both developed and developing countries around the world. Some countries are describing migration, particularly unauthorized international migration, as a “security threat” and are turning to military forces to deter or manage the human flows, a trend that is likely to grow.

1110. Pressman,Jeremy RETHINKING TRANSNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM: BEYOND A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK (Washington Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 4, Autumn 2007, pp. 63-73)

A weakness noted by scholars who specialize in terrorism studies indicates that there continues to be considerable confusion between the differences found in transnational terrorist groups like al-Qaida and others like Hezbollah, whose objectives are largely national in scope. The author, Professor at the University of Connecticut, notes in this recent analysis that when policymakers have talked about terrorist organizations other than al-Qaida, they tend to blur the line between those groups that largely confine their activities to within national boundaries and those with global or strategic objectives. The significance for policymakers is that actions such as sanctions or deterrence which may work well against a national terrorist group, may have little or no impact on transnational groups. "The distinction between national and transnational terrorist groups largely stems from a fundamental difference in geographic scope: transnational terrorist objectives are not tied to a single state," he writes. Relying on the wrong counterterrorism policies could do more than thwart success, it could exacerbate the threat.

1111. Thony, Jean-Francois; Png, Cheong-Ann FATF SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND UN RESOLUTIONS ON THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM (Journal of Financial Crime, vol. 14, no. 2, 2007, pp. 150-169)

The authors use an IMF study to discuss the design of the new international legal framework for combating the finance of terrorism. They report on the status of and obstacles to implementation of the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) Special Recommendations and UN Security Council Resolutions on the financing of terrorism. They particularly focus on the areas which countries are having difficulties in complying fully with the requirements. Notable unresolved obstacles include the difficulty of applying international law instruments to non-state actors, and the need for ensuring persons affected by these measures have adequate legal recourses. Despite some countries' slow progress in implementation, the authors say that some tangible results have been achieved – not so much in terms of terrorist funds being confiscated, but with regard to the ability of terrorists and terrorist organizations to take advantage of the international financial system to channel funds for their operations. The proof of this, they note, is in their increased use of traditional methods of cash-couriers to physically move funds across borders.

## ECONOMIC & TRADE

1112. Campbell, Noel; Rogers, Tammy ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND NET BUSINESS FORMATION (Cato Institute, vol. 27, no. 1, Winter 2007, pp. 23-36)

Economic research consistently indicates that countries with more economic freedom – secure property rights, limited government intervention, low taxes, etc. – enjoy higher per capita incomes and better living conditions than countries that are economically less free. Economists argue that in less free, more politicized economies creative economic energies are channeled away from wealth-creating entrepreneurial activity and into securing political protection from market forces. Campbell, from the University of Central Arkansas, and Rogers, from North Georgia College & State University, argue that similar differences also occur between the U.S. states, some of which have significantly different economic rules and regulations. They demonstrate that economic freedom on the state level has a more powerful and direct impact on entrepreneurial activity (understood as net business formation) than other state government policies aimed to stimulate the economy. The authors argue their findings support the libertarian economic approach: instead of yielding to the temptation to “fix” the economy, state governments should focus on safeguarding property rights and leaving entrepreneurs enough room to flourish. A smaller, less active government “will do more to promote prosperity than the conventional state development model,” they say.

1113. Baker, Gerard THE WALL STREET SLIDE (International Economy, vol. 21, no. 2, Spring 2007, pp. 26-28)

“New York is losing its mojo!” scream the financial pundits. Over-regulation is driving business away from the Big Apple to other global financial centers such as London and Hong Kong, they charge. Or is it? Gerard Baker, the U.S. editor and an assistant editor of The Times of London, challenges the notion that U.S. financial markets are losing out to more nimble, less tightly regulated markets in Europe and Asia as a result of legislation in 2002 following the Enron and other financial scandals. Nothing of the sort, he says. The rise of London and Hong Kong as financial centers is not because of regulatory differences but is simply a reflection of a more balanced global capital system, Baker writes. He says that London has emerged as the consolidated financial market for Europe, where in the first quarter of this year, the combined market capitalization of companies quoted on European exchanges exceeded that of American companies for the first time since World War One. He said the growth of Hong Kong’s equity market reflects the explosive expansion of the Chinese economy. What unites

London, Hong Kong and New York is far more important than what differentiates them, and that is the prevalence of Anglo-American common law. "This Anglo-American common-law approach differs fundamentally from the legal systems of Europe and most of Asia in its flexibility and reliability. It is no accident that, as capitalism has gone truly global in the last ten years, financial centers steeped in that tradition have moved to preeminence," he writes.

1114. Nellis, John PRIVATIZATION: A SUMMARY ASSESSMENT (SAIS Review vol. 27, no. 2, Summer-Fall 2007, pp. 3-29)

The author, who has worked and written on international development issues for forty years, believes that privatization has provided substantial economic benefits to strapped governments. In the last 25 years many thousands of formerly state-owned firms have been privatized in transition economies, generating over USD 400 billion in sales proceeds, but a very large number of productive entities, including many of the larger and more valuable firms in energy, infrastructure, and finance, still remain in the hands of the state. In addition, thousands of firms have been privatized by methods in which no money was raised. A large number of studies praise privatization's positive impact at the level of the firm, as well as its positive macroeconomic and welfare contributions, but public opinion in the developing world is still unfriendly to privatization. However, in some countries that might be expected to suffer from the effects of privatization, such as in Argentina or in Mexico, the number of workers laid off was small in comparison to the entire workforce. As the percentage of respondents viewing privatization negatively rose from 55% in 2001 to 80% in 2003, it fell back to about 70% in the latest 2005 poll. When privatization goes well, it is close to invisible and taken for granted; when it goes wrong, few politicians want anything to do with it.

1115. Tverberg, Gail OUR FINITE WORLD: IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTUARIES (Contingencies, May/June 2007, pp. 18-23)

The author, writing in a professional actuarial publication, notes that the evidence is growing that we are reaching many of the Earth's physical limits; remaining supplies of fossil fuels and minerals are shrinking, and topsoil and fresh water are dwindling, all with profound implications for the environment and climate change and debt-based economies. Yet, Tverberg notes, we are still acting as if natural resources are inexhaustible. Much of the problem is that for the past two centuries, the global economy has experienced continued growth; modern economic theory has arisen during this period, and humanity has become accustomed to a culture of exponential growth. The past sixty years may

not be a good indication of what the next sixty years will look like, Tverberg writes, noting that many analysts are warning that global oil and natural gas production may be on the verge of terminal decline in the next few years, yet replacement technology could take decades to implement. Actuaries, known for long-term thinking, should be questioning the current economic models, and pointing out long-term trends to decision-makers.

Available online at

<http://www.contingencies.org/mayjun07/finite.pdf>

## DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS & PROCESS

1116. Craig Arceneaux, David Pion-Berlin. ISSUES, THREATS, AND INSTITUTIONS: EXPLAINING OAS RESPONSES TO DEMOCRATIC DILEMMAS IN LATIN AMERICA (Latin American Politics and Society, vol. 49, Iss. 2; Summer 2007, pp. 1- 34)

Over time, the Organization of American States has become institutionally and normatively more capable of defending democracy in the region. Yet the OAS is as selective in its interventions on behalf of democratic promotion today as it was in the early 1990s. To explain this puzzle, this study disaggregates democratic dilemmas according to issue areas, threats, and contingencies. It finds that the OAS responds more forcefully when the problem presents a clear and present danger both to the offending state and to other members. As threats become weaker or more ambiguous, the OAS tends to act more timidly, unless domestic constituencies cry out for its assistance or the United States puts its full weight behind the effort. Case study capsules provide empirical evidence to illustrate these arguments.

1117. Lisheron, Mark LYING TO GET THE TRUTH (American Journalism Review, vol. 29, no. 5, October/November 2007, pp. 29-35)

Should reporters use deception to get a story? Lisheron, AJR contributing writer and a reporter at the Austin American-Statesman, examines this question in a lengthy article revolving around a story written by Ken Silverstein and published in Harper's Magazine's July edition. To get the story - "Their Men in Washington: Undercover with D.C.'s Lobbyists for Hire" - Silverstein posed as a consultant for a firm needing help in enticing investments to Turkmenistan, a country with a dismal human rights record but rich in oil. The companies he targeted were APCO Associates, and Cassidy & Associates, one of the most powerful lobbying firms in Washington. Although Silverstein was able to extract

interesting information about the sleazy lobbying culture and its impact on domestic and foreign policy, his undercover techniques aroused debate in the journalism establishment – most especially Howard Kurtz, Washington Post media writer, who feels the companies targeted should have had at least an opportunity to Silverstein's allegations. Is there room in the modern world for the "muckraking" tradition in journalism? Lisher on seems to think not, writing that "without at least some standard, the 230,000 subscribers to Harper's are on their own, trusting that liars and deceivers are telling them the truth."

Available online at

<http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=4403>

1118. Maynard, Melissa A LITTLE SUNSHINE (Governing Vol. 20, No. 10, July 2007, pp. 58-60)

States enacted open-meeting and open-records laws (sunshine laws) in the 1950s and 1960s to improve citizen access to government information and increase transparency in government operations. Lawmakers struggle to update the laws to address new technology such as e-mail, teleconferencing and the Internet. Concerns about national security and identity theft led to increased exemptions to sunshine laws since 2001, according to freedom of information advocates. But, they note a recent trend toward more access such as the governor of New York requiring web-casting of state agency proceedings and Florida's new Office of Open Government. Several states are working with Google to make their web sites easier for citizens to search. Noting that new technology will provide new opportunities to avoid disclosing information, Jane Kirtley, a media ethics professor at the University of Minnesota, states that, "government officials and government employees should be starting from the presumption that everything that they do is public information."

## GLOBAL ISSUES & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1119. Nijhuis, Michelle, TEAMING UP WITH THOREAU (Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 7, October 2007, pp. 60-65)

Al Gore's award of the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on behalf of global warming is not the first time that a famous American has lent his name and his efforts to such a cause. One hundred fifty years after the publication of WALDEN, Henry David Thoreau is helping scientists monitor global warming and other environmental concerns. Thoreau was a member of the group of

radical Transcendentalists who lived in New England in the mid-nineteenth century; he is known today for two written works, both still widely read, and for his interests in conservation, environmentalism, ecology, natural history and the human species. In fact, he was one of the first ecologists, closely observing the growth of forests. Since then, hundreds of writers, including Gore, have joined Thoreau in censuring the materialist root of current environmental problems. Today, a group of scientists are building a national network of observers, ranging from schoolchildren to amateur naturalists to professional ecologists, to collect data on flowering times, bird migrations and other signs of the seasons. They are studying Thoreau's meticulous notes on local flowers and vegetation. The goals are not only to understand how plants and animals are responding to climate change but also to fine-tune future environmental restoration efforts and even allergy forecasts.

1120. Fink, Sheri THE SCIENCE OF DOING GOOD (Scientific American Vol. 297, No. 5, November 2007, pp. 98-106)

The author, a medical doctor who has worked on humanitarian aid missions in several countries, explores the application of new technologies to such missions. She examines using computer databases, global satellite mapping, DNA-analysis, wireless communication and other techniques to better define the scope of disasters and organize relief efforts. Systematic survey methods document more fully refugee and civilian casualties of violent conflicts, while epidemiological surveys led to the practice of vaccinating children in refugee camps against measles, because the disease spreads rapidly and is often fatal among displaced people. Fast-evolving refugee crises challenge the effective use of these tools, while relief organizations continue to develop ways to assess the performance of their programs. The author notes that scientific tools and information from them will continue to improve aid missions, although addressing the needs of vulnerable populations before disasters strike should be the most important objective.

1121. Ratterman, Walt SOLAR ELECTRICITY FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD (Home Power, no. 119, June/July 2007, pp. 96-100)

The author, with the Oregon-based SunEnergy Power Corp. and a veteran of overseas solar installation projects, writes that installing solar-electric systems in developing-nation communities is as much about "training yourself" as it is about training others, and is fundamentally about helping local villagers improve their lives in a manner in which they choose. He notes that before any hardware is installed, his group first travels to a village to teach the residents the



basics of energy management and to develop an energy budget. Training villagers to troubleshoot and repair the systems, and fostering a sense of ownership, to include fiscal management strategies is vital; quality control and adherence to National Electrical Code standards is especially important when installing systems in remote areas. The article illustrates projects installed in India, the tribal areas of Pakistan, Ecuador, Peru, Rwanda and the Thailand-Burma border areas.

## U.S SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1122. Wasserman, Steve GOODBYE TO ALL THAT (Columbia Journalism Review, September–October 2007, pp. 42-53)

While American newspapers have reduced the resources and page space for book reviews, the decline is not altogether recent and there was no “golden age” of book reviewing in the American broadsheet. While many attribute the decline to book sections’ failure to generate sufficient advertising revenue, sports and other newspaper sections are not expected to serve as profit centers. Newspapers have in any case failed to exploit the commercial possibilities of reaching their most affluent, educated subscribers through book coverage. The real problem is “the anti-intellectual ethos in the nation’s newsrooms.”

1123. Gopnik, Adam ANGELS AND AGES, LINCOLN’S LANGUAGE AND ITS LEGACY (New Yorker, May 28, 2007, pp. 30-37)

As the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln’s birth, in February 2009, approaches, the number of books on all aspects of his life and times is increasing. This summation of current Lincoln scholarship is, like its subject, surprisingly lively and relevant to a wide international audience. “Overcome again by Lincoln’s example,” writes longtime New Yorker author Adam Gopnik, “by the idea of a President who was at once an interesting mind, a tough customer, and a good writer – I decided start reading the new Lincoln literature. It seemed to be multiplying by fission, as amoebas do, on the airport bookshelves. In books published in the past two years alone, you can read about Lincoln’s ‘sword’ (his writing), his ‘sanctuary’ (the Soldiers’ Home just outside Washington, where he spent summers throughout the war). You can read a book about Lincoln’s alleged love affair with a young officer, and one about Lincoln’s relations, tetchy but finally triumphant, with Frederick Douglass. There is no part of Lincoln, from manhood to death, that is not open and inscribed.” Gopnik’s tour of

Lincoln literature offers thumbnail sketches of Lincoln's sometimes evolving beliefs on faith, law, war, and, Shakespeare, among many other topics of his and our times. The article offers both a useful guide to what to read, and a quick lesson, if one is needed, of the continuing relevance of Abraham Lincoln.

Available online at

[http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2007/05/28/070528fa\\_fact\\_gopnik](http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2007/05/28/070528fa_fact_gopnik)

1124. McBride, James HIP-HOP PLANET (National Geographic, vol. 211, no. 4, April 2007, pp. 100-114)

"Not since the advent of swing jazz in the 1930s has an American music exploded across the world with such overwhelming force," writes the author. The culture of song, graffiti and dance that is collectively known as hip-hop has transformed popular music in every country that it has permeated. France, home to a large population of North African immigrants, is the second largest hip-hop market in the world. McBride traces the origins of hip-hop, from beat poet Amiri Baraka in the 1950s and 1960s, to the youth of the South Bronx and Harlem who came up with impromptu dance music in the 1970s – largely because the New York City public school system had drastically cut funding for the arts. While its structure is bewildering, and lyrics that glorify violence and ostentatious luxury disturb many, McBride writes that rap music has "become a universal expression of outrage ... at its best, hip-hop lays bare the empty moral cupboard that is our generation's legacy. This music that once made visible the inner culture of America's greatest social problem, its legacy of slavery, has taken the dream deferred to a global scale. Today, 2 percent of the Earth's adult population owns more than 50 percent of its household wealth, and indigenous cultures are swallowed with the rapidity of a teenager gobbling a bag of potato chips. The drums are pounding out a warning. They are telling us something. Our children can hear it. We'd be wise, I suppose, to start paying attention."

Currently available online at

<http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0704/feature4/index.html>

1125. Delbanco, Andrew ACADEMIC BUSINESS (New York Times Magazine, September 30, 2007, pp. 25-30)

The author, director of American studies at Columbia University, questions whether the modern university has become just another corporation. To maintain their tax-exempt status, hospitals are required to care for indigent patients and charitable foundations are required to give away a hefty percentage of their money but what exactly are colleges doing to justify their public subsidies? Private colleges and universities pay no taxes on tuition revenues or on income

from their endowments, of which Harvard boasts the largest (\$35 billion). Driven by big science and global competition, top universities now compete for “market share” and “brand-name positioning,” employ teams of consultants and lobbyists, furnish their campuses with luxuries to attract paying “customers” and earn royalties from technologies developed with the help of government grants, thanks to the 1980 Bayh-Dole Act which permitted patents on discoveries made with public funds.

1126. Seligson, Joelle “A PLACE PREPARED”: THE ACOMA PUEBLO (Museum News vol. 86, no. 4, July/August 2007, pp. 48-55)

The Acoma Pueblo, whose 2,000-year-old community is the oldest continually inhabited in North America, have opened a new state-of-the-art museum, The Sky City Cultural Center, to replace the old one that burned to the ground in 2000. The new Haak’u Museum cost \$17 million and covers 40,000 square feet. It serves not only as a traditional museum but as the place the entire tribe congregates for sacred rites and as a cultural center for the Acoma’s youngsters, who come regularly to learn how to craft the moccasins, dresses, and thin-walled pottery for which the tribe is famous. The museum is located in Sky City, an hour’s drive from Albuquerque, New Mexico, in spectacular terrain of lofty mesas, piñon trees and tumbleweed. The museum is surrounded by traditional homes -- almost the entire tribe lives within four miles of the center -- still inhabited by Acoma families, often without electricity or running water. The site with its new center became the first living Native American community to be declared a National Trust Historic Site in January 2007.

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